



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Upon the Extent of the Expansion and Contraction of Timber in different directions relative to the Position of the Medulla of the Tree.*

*By Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. F.R.S. In a Letter addressed to the Right Hon. Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. G.C.B. P.R.S. Read May 8, 1817. [Phil. Trans. 1817, p. 269.]*

Most of the attempts which have been made by writers on vegetable physiology, to account for the force with which the sap of trees ascends during the spring, having proved unsatisfactory and inadequate, Mr. Knight was induced some years ago to suggest the expansion and contraction of the cellular processes proceeding from the bark to the medulla, and which he called the true or silver grain of the wood, as concerned in this process.

The present paper contains further experiments, showing this power to be active in living trees, and were made on many kinds of timber with nearly similar results. Some boards of ash and beech wood were cut in opposite directions relative to their medulla, so that the convergent cellular processes crossed the surfaces of some of them at right angles, and were parallel with the surfaces of others. These were placed, under similar circumstances, in a warm room, and the former warped about ten times more than the latter, contracting nearly 14 per cent. in breadth, while the others only contracted  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. During his experiment Mr. Knight was led to infer that the medullary canal must be liable to considerable changes of diameter, as the moisture of wood increases or diminishes. To ascertain this, parts of the stems of young trees were carefully dried, the medulla was removed, and metal cylinders driven with force into the empty space. The pieces of wood were then suffered to absorb moisture, and the medullary canal became so much enlarged as to suffer the cylinders to fall out.

Mr. Knight conceives that this kind of expansion often produces those rifts in trees referred to wind or frost. That winds cannot be the cause, seems obvious from the circumstance of pollard-oak-trees being almost always rifted, upon which they can have little power; and the frost of this climate is seldom sufficiently intense to congeal the winter sap in trees.

The force with which this cellular substance of timber expands, is more than adequate to such effects, and often overcomes a pressure of many tons; and as it is in action in the living tree, Mr. Knight is of opinion that it is the agent by which the powerful propulsion of the sap observed by Hales is effected.

*Observations on the Temperature of the Ocean and Atmosphere, and on the Density of Sea-water, made during a Voyage to Ceylon. In a Letter to Sir Humphry Davy, LL.D. F.R.S. By John Davy, M.D. F.R.S. Read May 22, 1817. [Phil. Trans. 1817, p. 275.]*

The experiments on the specific gravity of sea-water, detailed in this paper, were partly conducted at sea, and partly after the author's